


JACKSON STANDARD.



OFFICE IN HOFFMAN'S HALL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS R. MATHEWS.

JACKSON C. H., OHIO.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1853.

TERMS.

The paper will be sent according to order, or year, in advance, for **\$1.00**. If not paid within four weeks, **1.50**.
 If terms will be rigidly adhered to.
 To insure a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, all arrangements must be paid, and positive directions given to that effect.
 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
 All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

On our first page will be found the prospectus of the **DAILY CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE**.—These papers are the very best ones for obtaining full and correct reports of the proceedings of Congress, and may be relied upon as true. Those who wish to be posted up in Congressional matters, should send on their money soon.

T. N. Howell's Cabinet Warehouse, is filled with all kinds of Furniture. These persons just getting married, can be supplied with the best of articles, from a *Cradle* up to a *Bureau* or *spring-Bedstead*. Call and see the *Squire*, rather than miss a sale, he will "spice" those wishing to get married, in the bargain.

Messrs Lewis & Thomas, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column, have purchased the interest of **Mr. T. E. Gilleland**, in the *Blacksmithing establishment* formerly owned by the late **Mr. Hatten**. These gentlemen are good workmen, and we bespeak for them a liberal share of public patronage.

CHAMBER—Porter DuHadway, we perceive, has taken the "Fashionable Restaurant" of **J. A. Bowdler**. **Mr. DuH.** is well known in this community, and will without doubt, keep up the good reputation of the house. Fresh Oysters, Clams, Lobster, Pig's Feet, etc., always on hand.

NEW GROCERY—D. C. Burage, has opened a new Grocery, on the Hill, one door below **Mr. Flowers' Hotel**. We wish **Clint** all success in his undertaking as he is a clever fellow, and a business man.

JAMES TOWN FOUNDRY.—This establishment is rapidly being completed. The building is now nearly ready, and soon the puffing of steam will be heard in a quarter, that a few years back, was but an almost deserted spot. **Wm. Tringo, Sen.**, we understand has become one of the Company, by whose immediate help, the enterprise cannot but prosper.

We would call the especial attention of Farmers, to the Prospectus of the "Ohio Cultivator," which will be found in another column. This is one of the very best agricultural papers in the West. **Mr. Bateham**, the principal proprietor, is practically versed in Agriculture, and by his mode of visiting every section of the West, meeting the farmer on his own soil, is enabled to impart valuable instruction in farming. We will furnish any of our subscribers with the Cultivator, for 75 cents per copy, or the Standard and Cultivator, to any new ones, for \$1.75.

BOWDLER & MERRIAM.—By an advertisement in to-day's paper, our readers will see that our friends **Bowdler & Merriam**, have commenced the manufacture of Tomstones, Monuments, &c., in this place. Persons wishing anything in this line, would do well to call and examine their work.

PROPERTY IN JACKSON—ITS VALUE.—We cannot but be surprised at the present worth of property in our town. There have been houses and lots disposed of, at from \$1,800 to \$5,000. As high as \$6,000 to \$10,000 have been offered for others. In lots are held at from \$150 to \$800. This shows the rapid increase of business in Jackson. Persons at a distance can hardly conceive the amount of business done in our little town, but at a glance, any perceptible mind can judge, when we can boast of twenty-five or thirty Dry Goods, and Grocery Stores, two Drug Stores, two Steam Flouring-mills, five Hotels, (all temperance houses,) with a large number of mechanics of all kinds, and as good workmen as can be found anywhere; a sufficient quantity of Physicians and Lawyers; the best women, and (the young men say,) the prettiest girls that can be "scooped up."

Mr. Walterhouse, Tanner, is paying 44 cts. per lb. for green hides.

RAMBLE IN THE COUNTRY.
 We were in the country. We had left behind us the din of business, and the harassment of a Printing office. The pure air of the country floated about us. Aye, we were once more in the country. There, where our heart was heavy no more—there where our step was light as a fairy's foot-fall—there where our senses in extatic delight, drank in the beauties of God's creation.

Smile, not ye, who in your luxuriously furnished room, the view from which is bounded by your neighbor's red house and green blinds—smile not ye, who delve amidst ponderous ledgers, and exist amid your mercantile figures—ye, who gingle your dimes and dollars, and dream of your last speculation—ye, who live that gold may pour some of its yellowness into your sallow faces, and whose hearts grow smaller proportionately as your dollars increase—smile not ye, if sometimes we wander, as a joyful dream, amid the walks of the country. Smile not ye, who live for love, for ambition, for wealth—ye, whose hearts have lost that verdant freshness, that ye leave amid the uplands and green glens of the country—ye who find your pleasures amid the dissipations of town life—smile not ye, if we tell ye how much worth it is to sometimes flee from active life and its cares—business and its monotony—fashion's friends and their hollowness, to roam out into the glad, green country!

Oh! it is worth much thus to roam awhile. It is to renew life, and to breathe nobler aspirations; it is to vivify man's fainting spirit, and to quaff at nature's fountain; it is to hold communion with our better nature, and to feel enlarged sympathy with God.

After a walk of several miles, and our road being a hilly one, from a considerable elevation, therefore, could we see the beauties of sunset. Most beautifully was the orb of day descending the western arch of Heaven, and all the clouds, that floated near, shone resplendently in their radiantly reflected colors. Slowly, slowly it descended, and as it did so, each moment of time, it became sunset to some, and yet sunrise to others. Then we saw it sinking, we knew that, though lost to us, it had gone to revivify, to cheer, and to brighten other lands, other people, and other nights. At last it had quite, quite gone.

The air had grown chilly, and the hazy, dreamy twilight was hastening after the sun, while the night, with its rising moon, its bright beautiful evening star, its myriad night-gems, had come. It was a night of magnificent beauty. Beautiful whether seen in town or country—beautiful, whether alone or with friends, but oh most beautiful, when seen among the hills and woods, with the pure air and with the happy feelings of the country. And, stretching away to the right and to the left were the silent, sombre hills, that seemed to be worshippers of the stars, rising some above the others in adoration of their beauty. Silent, scintillating, mysterious stars, that, like diamonds, shine brightest in the dark, are ye not worlds where the spirits of the good and beautiful roam in joy forevermore?

On we went a short distance, to the farm-house of a kind old farmer, who invited us to stay over night. We gladly accepted of his hospitality; soon the cloth was spread, and our appetite being satisfied, after a short chat with the family, we retired for the night. Soon the bright rosy morn again made its appearance, and after a happy good-day, we made our way home, there to relate our visit to the Country.

Serenade.
 On Saturday evening last, we were treated to a Serenade, by the Osborn Brothers. We have seldom listened to such music. Their musical voices, accompanied by their instruments, gave to every word a clear, distinct, tasteful, and appropriate delivery. A good utterance of words is one of the elementary technicals of singing; as much so as tone, intonation, or time. Singing combines both the elements of speech and of song, and no one can claim to be a vocalist who has not cultivated as well his articulating as his vocal powers. "The Good Old Kentucky Home," "The Lone Starry Hours," besides several other equally appropriate Songs, were sung with taste and elegance.

Mac, McClure, Daguerreotypist, wishes us to say to his friends in this county, that he has "caught a certain Fox" in a—trap, and wishes us to exhibit him. We would much rather he would procure the services of Barnum or do the job himself, but as he thinks folks will believe us before they would them, here goes it: Some time ago, the firm of Fox & McClure came into our place with a "big Wagon" in which they took Daguerreotypes; Fox, the principal operator, wished for and got a dissolution of partnership, and before leaving for the South, circulated the story, that **Monsieur Mac McClure** could not take a good picture. We have examined the work of both these artists, and must give the preference to McClure.

Sternberger & Co., have received more new goods.
D. Leach advertises a new lot, also.

Mr. Crookham, of this county, on Saturday last, gave as subscription to the Hillsborough & Parkersburg Railroad, Eighty-four acres of valuable land, to be used, as the case may require, towards the completion of this road. May he live long to reap the benefits of the same.

Sausage.—**Mr. Dimmick** has our thanks for some excellent sausage. Yankee understands what his customers want.

The Portsmouth Tribune should recollect that folks get rich by attending to their own business, if it is small.

Loyal C. Curtis, Steward of the O. Lunatic Asylum, died a few days since.

The yellow fever has again broken out in Natchez.

LORIN ANDREWS has been elected President of Kenyon College.

The New York money market is decidedly easier. Stocks have risen ten per cent. within the last week. Every thing indicates that money for legitimate purposes will be obtained at lower rates than it has for some time past.

It is now well settled that the **Softs** are beaten by the **Hards** in the State of New York. The returns are not all received, in an official shape, but the votes will stand about as follows: Whigs 200,000; Hards 106,000; Softs 100,000.

Always patronize Stores that advertise. By so doing you will generally save money, for advertisers always have plenty of customers, and are therefore able to realize a large income from a small profit on each article.

A very heavy storm passed over portions of the Eastern States a few days since. The railway track east of New Haven, Mass., was washed away. Some lives were lost from high water.

The trail of the officers and owners of the steamboat *Henry Clay*, for manslaughter, at New York, is over, and the jury have returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Circuit Court in Broome county, N. Y., has awarded \$4000 damages to **Mrs. Primrose Johnson**, whose husband was killed by an accident on the Erie Railway.

Our "devil" (foolish boy) is elated with the hope that the time is coming when "female devils" will be as thick as "toads at a shower." In view of that happy period he says, "he ain't sorry he learnt the trade."

Two children are now exhibiting in Baltimore, who are joined together at the back by the union of two spines in one. Often while one is sound asleep the other is wide awake and playful, and the connection is such that while one sits erect the other can lie down.

Some years since an Englishman, whose pronunciation was tinged with cockneyisms, was sent to preach to the benighted and wicked Hoosiers of the little village of Elkhart in Indiana, which Greely calls "a tidy, vigorous borough with a future before it." He thus commenced his discourse; His abjects of Hel kart.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of Tuesday says: "We understand that **Mrs. M. Bradshaw** recovered, in the Marion Circuit Court, a judgement of four thousand dollars against the Peru and Indianapolis Railway Company, as damages for the death of her husband who was an employee of the company and was killed from injuries received on a train while in the service of the company."

We heard that since the 20th of October last, the Post Office-Department have distributed among the various postmasters of the country postage stamps and stamped envelopes to an aggregate amount of more than three millions and a half dollars. These stamps and envelopes are in denominations for one cent, three cents, and twelve cents. After taking an account of the balance on hand it is found that those thus sent out are accounted for to within 100 dollars' worth or so.

"Gentlemen is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and feelings in every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, the tradesman who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it; nay, the humblest artisan, who fulfills the obligations cast upon him with virtue and with honor, is more entitled to the name of a gentleman than the man who can indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however high in station."—*Talford*.

FLOUR TRADE OF ROCHESTER.—It may be of interest to those abroad, says the Rochester Union, who have never visited the flour mills of this city, to know something of the extent of their operations at this season of the year. There are ninety-two runs of stones in motion here, all engaged in merchant grinding. They manufacture daily seven thousand barrels of flour, for which they take in thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, the total value of which is over forty-one thousand dollars. To purchase the stock and operate these mills over twelve hundred thousand dollars are drawn from the banks every month.

Riot in Pomeroy.
 There has been considerable excitement in this place for the last few days. Two men, (one a Mr. Kirkland,) have been speaking against Popery. The Catholics, principally German and Irish tried to mob the speakers while on the stand, and raised quite a riot. Sunday, several badly hurt. Last night one or two hundred prepared themselves with muskets and knives and such other weapons as could be procured, and made threats that they would take the two men out of town. Our citizens turned out with clubs and such weapons as could be secured conveniently and stood guard, but no fighting resulted. The Catholics came and saw how matters appeared and retreated.

From the Ohio State Journal.
The Martha Washington Case.
 This case; perhaps the most important ever disposed of in this State, has at last been concluded, and the defendants declared "not guilty." It has been one of the most exciting ever tried in any court or country, and cannot fail to leave its mark upon the age. It forms now a portion of the legal history of the country, and the decisions and tenets which have characterized its progression and completion will long be remembered, quoted and adopted as standard authority.

We were at the court room on Monday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was announced that the Jury had formed its verdict and awaited the order of the Court to render it. This intelligence spread rapidly, and in a few moments the Court room was crowded with spectators, all anxious and eager to learn the finale of this important case. After two days deliberation, the Jury slowly returned to the court room, wearing by their protracted labors, and the prisoners were sent for. During the interval which elapsed from the entrance of the Jury until the arrival of the prisoners, a perfect silence was maintained throughout the entire room, and each one was bused with his own reflections as to the judgment about to be rendered, and the probable guilt or innocence of the accused.

They finally arrived and were conveyed into the room amidst a terrible, death-like, and perhaps to them an ominous silence. They had been arraigned at the bar of justice, accused of an offense unparalleled in the history of crime, and they were now to witness the last scene of the terrible drama. Already must they have suffered a thousand tortures in the consciousness of their position. They had, throughout the whole investigation, remained firm and confident, but now they faced the presence of that stern and inflexible tribunal, whose sentence was to determine their destinies forever. There, too, were their wives, their families, and their friends, and the pronunciation of the sentence would not only affect themselves, but sever or re-union the dearest ties that bound them to earth. It would mar their eternal happiness, or return them to the arms of those who had steadfastly and patiently administered confidence and hope in the dim loneliness and solitude of a prison, and who still attended them affectionately in this the darkest moment of their lives. It was indeed a moment of deep and painful interest, and the silence which now reigned around them was a mocking contrast to the war and tumult of feeling which was waging in their bosoms.

The Jury was called and severally answered to their names—the roll being completed and each juror found president, the court in a solemn and impressive manner demanded the verdict, which being handed to the Clerk, was read in a low, but distinct and audible voice. The decision of not guilty was pronounced, and as it was caught and borne from one to another, such a shout went up from the bosom of that multitude, as we have not heard in a long time. The prisoners all, without an exception, gave way to their feelings, and freely mingled their tears with those of the beings whose lives would have been blighted forever by their condemnation. Fond and fervent thanks went up from the altar of each heart to that God whose Providence had guarded their fates, and restored them to the bosoms of those they loved, and nought save the low, subdued and heartfelt sobs of those who had so lately been snatched from a fate less preferable than death, disturbed the scene.

It was a solemn and an impressive sight, and the lesson taught was forcibly felt by every one present. When the Jury was discharged, the defendants all arose attended by their wives and friends, and in an earnest and touching manner thanked them for their verdict.

Each member of the Jury sympathized and rejoiced with them. They had set in judgment upon them, and their judgment had restored them to their families and friends, and declared them guiltless before the world.

Is it any wonder then that they should have wept, when from their hearts a mountain of anxiety and care had been removed? Is it any wonder that the peers whose edict had blessed, and made them happy, wept with a god-like consciousness of having poured a balm of peace and happiness in the breast of anguish and despair, and restored to the bosom of love, its fondlest idol? Is it any wonder that the mere looker-on, whose interests or prospects were unaffected by the rendering of that jury, should in such a moment yield to the generous impulses of his heart and the finer feelings of his nature, and warming with the joy of a fellow creature freed from the mesh which had threatened to blight his happiness, and mar the peace of one who had so fondly hoped and trusted through every phase of a chequered and unfortunate career?

No, there is no wonder here. There is in the nature of every being, a chord which, when touched, must vibrate and breathe an echo to the feelings of a fellow creature. The judgment of the law has passed and it behooves us now to inquire into the justice of such a judgment. Justice, stern and immutable, has not been done, but liberated, and now we say in heaven born language of our Father, "Go and sin no more."

Remarkable Instance.

H. Doesburg, esq., editor of the *Holland*, a paper published in the Dutch language, in the Holland Colony, in Western Michigan, communicates to the *Tribune* an interesting item which he culled from one of his Netherlandish exchanges, of one *Engel van der Vlies*, a female at Pijnacker, near Rotterdam, aged 66 years, who had not eaten in 35 nor drank in 31 years. She is now in her last decline. Professors and doctors and numerous scientific men from all parts of the world, go to see her. The Board of Health, of the Hague, instituted inquiries into the matter as far back as 1826. No medical man has yet ascertained the true condition of that wonderful lady. She lives in good humor, and suffers with Christian love and faith, her lot and condition. This is certainly a remarkable phenomena in the history of humanity, and is an important news item for the whole world, as there is no instance of such long abstinence among mankind.

Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Parkersburg Railroad.—*Opinion of the Baltimore and Parkersburg Press.*
 The Baltimore Sun, after commenting at some length upon the proposed consolidation of the Hillsborough and Marietta Roads, and its failure says:

"This refusal to unite the interests of the two companies preserves to the city of Baltimore its original straight line road to the West, but to secure its completion, the Hillsborough Company require from us liberal 'material aid.' This is a matter of deep interest to our commercial prosperity, and should command the prompt and serious consideration of our citizens."

The Baltimore American, on the same subject, has the following:
 "It will be seen that the consolidation agreement was almost unanimously rejected and that the Company have applied to Baltimore for aid in accomplishing their original purpose of connecting directly with the Northwest Virginia Railroad at Parkersburg, and of thus furnishing to Baltimore the important link that will give her the shortest, most direct and altogether the most advantageous route to Cincinnati and St. Louis."

This decision is one of first importance to our city. It preserves to us in fact the great Straight Line road which formed the strongest inducement to the conception and construction of the Parkersburg railroad. Looking from the first with distrust on the consolidation it was proposed to form with the Marietta Company, and fearing from it results that would greatly interfere with our system of Western connections, we heartily rejoice at its rejection. But though this evil is arrested it will be seen that Baltimore herself is called upon to aid in the completion of the road to the Ohio.—The appeal is openly made for aid, and the alternative frankly presented, in the event of refusal that the road cannot be made. That there will be difficulty at this time in giving that aid, when the necessities of our own road are so pressing, it would be useless to deny. Notwithstanding this, we must express the hope that the subject will receive earnest and favorable consideration and that this very important link in our most favorable line of communication with the West will not be abandoned or its construction delayed except under the pressure of the most stringent necessity.

The Parkersburg Gazette copies our account of the late Railroad meeting in this place, preceded by the following remarks:

"From the article appended, it will be seen that some of our Hillsboro' friends indulge no idea of abandoning the 'Thro' Line' and Parkersburg connection. If they continue to display the pluck here exhibited, no such word as 'fail' can be applied to their noble enterprise. We hail this renewed vigor as the sure guaranty of a glorious consummation."—*Hillsborough Gazette*.

From the Daily Forest City Democrat.

Martha Washington Case—Judge Nelson's Charge.

The charge against the defendants was with having wilfully and corruptly conspired to burn and destroy the steamboat *Martha Washington* and her cargo, with the intention to injure certain underwriters, who had insured the same.

The indictment in the case is based on the 23d section of the third of March, 1825, and two or more of the defendants are required to be found guilty. It is not necessary to prove that the boat was burnt, or that the insurance officers were injured. If they conspired to destroy it, with the view of injuring those officers, they are guilty.

Conspiracies are rarely proved by positive testimony. When men combine, they are secret in all their actions, and unless betrayed, their guilt has to be proved, generally, by circumstances.

The common design is the essence of the charge and the acts and confessions of one are evidence against all.

1. By evidence showing, prima facie, that the defendants, being known to each other and associated in this enterprise, formed the combination as charged;
 2. By using false bills of lading and invoices;
 3. By obtaining insurances thereon;
 4. By representing a greater amount of tonnage on board the *Martha Washington*, than its capacity could carry;
 5. By burning the vessel.

The endeavor to recover the insurance money, and the burning of the boat are admitted. The destruction of the steamer is not punishable under the act of Congress; but if done by the defendants, or one who had combined with them, it is wrong, if not conclusive proof of a conspiracy.

The jury found a verdict of—not guilty as to all the defendants.
 This result must strike every reader with astonishment. It proves the little reliance to be placed in juries, and the effect of sharp practice on their minds, by the counsel.
 The defendant's counsel, **Ewing & Swayne**, played two clever tricks on Morton and Stansbury. They summoned an array of 300 witnesses. The prosecution supposed it would take weeks to question them all. After a few dozen had testified pretty strongly, the balance were suddenly dismissed, and the court informed that the defence "rested." They had not a rebutting witness on the ground, and the Court refused to postpone the trial to hunt them up.
 The District Attorney was obliged, without a moment's preparation, to proceed with his opening speech, which was lame and ill digested. The defence coolly informed the Court that they declined opening the case! The result of these master strokes were, 1st to exclude fatal rebutting testimony; 2d, to oblige Morton to open the case without preparation; 3d, to escape the powerful blows of the legal giant, Stansbury. Those tricks were crowned with success, and the prisoners escaped unwhipped of justice, as much to their own astonishment as that of the community.

There are two reasons why we do not trust a man—one because we don't know him, and the other because we do.

Mr. Griffith, of Ironton, Ohio, was run over by the cars, near Pittsburgh, on Saturday, and instantly killed.

Telegraphic.

Arrival of the Steamer ARABIA.
Three Days Later from Europe—Decline in Flour and Wheat—Advices in Consols.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The Steamer *Arabia*, with advices from Liverpool to the 5th inst., arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Cotton was dull and prices drooping, although no quotable change had taken place in prices. Breadstuffs were in limited demand and wheat had further declined 3d to 4d per bushel, and Flour 1s to 1s 6d per bbl. Indian Corn was quiet, but unchanged in price. White Wheat is quoted at 10s 6d to 10s 10d, and red 9s 10d to 10s 4d; Western Canal Flour 36s to 37s 6d; and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 37s to 37s 6d; the latter rate for extra.

There was but little doing in Beef, but Pork and Bacon sold more freely at previous rates. Shoulders were in good demand at 30. Lard was dull at 59. Tallow had further declined 1s and was dull. All kinds of Tea had further advanced 1s to 1 1/2d.

There was no sales of Coffee reported, but previous rates were supported. At Manchester trade was very dull, but prices were unchanged.

Flour was drooping in Havre and other French markets.
 Baring's circular says the markets for United States stocks was very dull, and prices almost nominal. The new issue of 4 1/2 of Pennsylvania central Railway bonds had been sold at 99 with interest from the first of January next. United States bonds (sixes) of 1860, are quoted at 110 1/2 to 111 1/2; Maryland sterling 93; Pennsylvania stocks, five, 83 1/4; ditto bonds, 88 1/2; Virginia bonds of 1860, 94 1/2; and Kentucky bonds of 1860, 95 1/2. The same circular says there was continued dullness in the colonial and foreign produce market. Coffee was unchanged in price; Rice was better; Sugar was dull, but closed firm.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The latter advices from the East say that Bucharest and other cities in the Provinces had been placed in a state of siege, and persons in them found communicating with the Turks were shot.

The Turkish fleet was at anchor in the Bosphorus.
 Delegates from the four powers are now holding a conference in London, in regard to the future prospects of the Turkish question.

It is reported that Austria had effected the proposed loan from the Imperial Bank at St. Petersburg, by giving a guarantee.

The advices from Vienna are of a pacific tendency.
 It is confirmed that the Turkish forces had crossed the Danube in large force, and defeated them at Kalafat.

It is stated positively that the Austrian envoy has pressed the Sultan to accept a new note, which the Czar has approved of, on condition that it be accepted by the Sultan. The efforts of diplomacy are now concentrated in endeavoring to induce the Sultan to accept the new note.

The combined fleets, which had come to anchor in the sea of Marmora, have been dispersed by a storm.

Great inundation had occurred in the South of Ireland, causing much damage, and producing great alarm.

A dispatch of submarine telegraph, just before the steamer sailed, says that 2,000 Turkish forces had appeared at Guirgos, in Wallachia, and fired upon the town. A Russian force was dispatched to the relief of the garrison, and an engagement ensued, and many were killed on both sides. Another engagement took place between 4,000 Turkish and a like number of Russian cavalry, between Kalafat and Salia; the Russians had to fall back.

News from Texas.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 18.

By mail we have New Orleans papers of Saturday last, in which we find advices from the Rio Grande to the 29th ult.

The Indians had again been committing depredations, and had killed several Mexicans, and had carried off a large amount of property. A party from Fort Ringgold pursued them, but failed to overtake them.

Manuel Robles Peyzuella had arrived at Brownsville escorted by United States Riflemen. He has been banished by Santa Anna, but the story about Santa Anna having him and other officers shot, is all a fabrication.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18.

The ship *Victoria*, bound from Glasgow to New York, was burned to the water's edge a few miles below Glasgow on the 4th inst.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18.

Sales of 700 bags Coffee at 11 1/2c for Rio and 12 for Java; the market is steady. Sugar is firm at full prices. Cotton is firmer, at previous prices. Sales of 25,000 barrels Flour at \$6.75@6.81 for State, and \$6.87@6.90 for Ohio. The market opened heavy, but closed more active. Southern has declined to \$7.06@7.15. Sales of 65,000 bushels Wheat at \$1.72@1.74 for Western, and \$1.75@1.76 for Genesee. The market closed with a drooping tendency. Corn has declined to 79@81, but at the decline the demand is active. Whisky is active, with sales of 800 bbls Ohio at 27c. Sales of 1,000 bbls Pork at \$14.75@15.00 for mess, and \$11.75@12.00 for prime.—The market is unsettled. Beef is steady. Lard has declined to 105@104, with sales of 250 bbls. Sales of 25,000 pieces green meat at 3c for Hams and 6 1/2 for Shoulders. Iron is firm.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 18.

Flour and Grain—Sales of 1400 bbls Flour at \$5.17 1/2@5.25. Wheat is dull at \$1.05.
 Hogs.—The general asking price was \$4.50. Private sales were made at \$4.37@4.40.
 Apples.—A sale of 49 bbls at 80.
 Butter.—Good roll at 14 1/2c.
 Sugar.—Fair at 5 1/2@5 3/4.
 Molasses.—Small lots at 23@24c.

The Hungarians and the Turkish War.

The Hungarian refugees of the city of New York have recently issued an address to their countrymen in the United States, calling upon them to send their names to Louis Torok and Charles Kornis, No. 41 Lispenard street, New York, in order that measures may be concerted for going over to help the Turks in their struggle with the Russians, and to strike a blow for Hungary, should an opportunity offer.

The address declares "the time has come when Hungarians should offer the allegiance of their arms to Turkey, which Governor Kosuth must soon invite them to follow him to the field under the flag of Hungary." It invokes them "to recall the sad condition of their country; to remember the yoke under which millions of their fellow-countrymen now groan; to remember their murdered brethren, and those now sorrowing within prison walls, and never to forget the tyrannical and cruel acts by which a sanguinary despotism has oppressed their country." This appeal will not fall unheeded on Hungarian ears. The unhappy men who were defeated and driven from their homes by Russian soldiery, will not be slow to answer any call which offers them a chance to gratify their revenge.

Applications have already been made by Hungarians for posts in the Turkish army, but we have seen no account of their acceptance, though, it is said, Turkey has intimated to Austria that unless she withdraws her troops from the neighborhood of Serbia, she will avail herself of their services. The Austrian policy is to preserve neutrality, if possible, and yet occupy such a position towards each of the parties as will enable her to profit by the issue of the war, whichever should be successful. The intimation of the Sultan will render the task of preserving such a position more difficult, perhaps impossible. Should she take sides, it would most probably be with Russia, and then the time for the Hungarians to strike will have arrived, and this brave people will be swift to avail themselves of it. Should they make another effort to achieve their country's independence, the sympathies of all the free world will be on their side, and lovers of freedom everywhere will pray for their success.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A responsible citizen has handed us the following for publication; and as it treats on a matter touching the interests and comfort of our citizens, we insert it. We were of the impression that the Railroad directors were doing all in their power to relieve the present inconvenience for want of coal, and that their inability to do more resulted from their being unable to get coal delivered on the road. We heard **Mr. Damarin** remark to this effect; and are still of the impression that this is the case.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me to ask the Directors of our Rail Road if their policy is correct in steadily declining to aid our citizens who want coal.

Let it be borne in mind, that we have contributed liberally for Capital Stock to the road, and it is a matter of well known fact, that because the freight of Pig Iron adds more revenue to the road, the urgent requests of coal are unheeded almost entirely.

It seems but right that the citizens who are willing to pay liberal for Coal should be accommodated even if the Pig Iron is left behind two or three days.

The Directors of the road ought to reflect that there is no chance of coal by the river and that they could show a disposition to help those who need, by a little effort on their part, and we trust they will do so.